I-believe in none of these monarchical opinions,

and have never practiced upon them. I have never from addressed myself to the sepposed ignorance, ve-nality, faction, or capture of my countrymen, but always to their intelligence, virture, and patriotism. The acgumentum ad agnorantium has had no place in my speeches; the argumentum ad judicium has been my aim. I cannot say that I have spoken with judgement; but I can affirm that I have always paid my countrymen the compliment of speaking to their accredited judgement—never to their supposed fully. I have spoken to the rational minds, to the virtueus hearts, and to the lofty, generous, and patriotic feelings of my contrymen and I am too well content with the effect which this plan of speaking has had, to change it now. Facts, and reasons, are my materials—simplicity my style Away with exordium-away with peromy style. Away with exordium—away with pero-ration—away with holyday phrases—away with theatrical display, away with all figures, but figures of arithmetic; and of these i give many, and never more than in this short speech. This has been my plain of speaking, and this it is now. I have pro-cured plain statements to be made out, and have delivered a plain speech upon them. I have endeavored to make myself intelligible on a subject in which intelligibility is somewhat difficult—on which it is easy for the speaker to get both himself and his hearers into a fog. I have aimed at perspicuity, and flatter myself that I have been understood. I wish the country to judge the expenditures of the Government-the particulars as well as the aggregate—and therefore place the whole before the publie. Our adversaries attack the aggregate: Let them examine the particulars, and name the one to which they object, and for which they did not vote.

Mr B. then appealed to Senators of the Democratic party to name the number of extra copies of the report which they would propose to print, pro-fessing himself ready to agree to any number that

was satisfactory to his friends.

Mr. HUBBARD proposed thirty thousand.

Mr. BENTON: accepted the proposition, and moved that thirty thousand extra copies of thereport be printed for the use of the Senate.

This motion gave rise to a very interesting and animated discussion, in which Messrs, BROWN, HUBBARD, CALHOUN, and BUCHANAN, advocated, and Messrs. PRESTON, SOUTHARD, CLAY of Kentucky, and WEBSTER, opposed the motion, and a sketch of which will be given at an

The question being then on printing thirty thouand extra copies of the report, it was agreed toyeas 22, nays 14, as follows: YEAS—Messrs, Allen, Anderson, Benton, Brown,

Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay of Alabama, Cuthbert, Fulton, Hubbard, King, Lumpkin, Nicholas, Norvell, Pierce, Roane, Robinson, Sevier, Sturgeon, Wall, Williams, and Wright-22. NAYS-Messrs-Clayton of Kentucky, Clayton,

Davis, Dixon, Henderson, Knight, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Ruggles, Southard, Tallmadge, Web-The Senate then adjorned.

EXPENSES OF THE GOVERN-MENT-Remarks of Mr. Benton upon the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, submitted to the Senate, May 4, 1840.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT. SIR: I have the honor to submit this report, in compliance with the following resolution, passed by the Senate on the 24th ult. :

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury report to the Senate the aggregate amount of all expenditures or payments of every kind from the Treasury in each year, from 1824 to 1839 inclusive, in one column, and in another column for each year the aggregate amount, indedendent of the payments on account of the public debt, whether founded or unfounded, and in a third column, the aggregate amount for permanent and erdinary purposes, excluding payments on account of objects either extraordinary or temporary; such as the public debt trust funds and indemnities, claims of States for war debts or 3 per cents on lands sold, occasional donations in money to objects in the District of Columbia or other vey of the coast, taking the census, duties refunded, the Exploring expedition, and materials collected for the gradual improvement of the navy, durable public buildings of all kinds, bridges and fortifications, all roads, canals breakwaters and improvements in rivers and harbors, arming militia and forts, all pensions except those to invalids, and the purchases of title to lands from Indians, the removal of Indians, and their wars, with such other payments as may have been made in those years for property lost or injuries committed dur-

The resolution was on the same day referred to the Register of the Treasury, with instructions to prepare a tabular statement, containing the information desired in three separate columns. It is hereaute annexed, marked A.

He was requested, also, to prepare another statement, showing the specific sum which had been deducted each year on account of each item mentioned in the resolution as either extraordinary or temporary.

Believing that this would be highly useful, as showing the details of which the general results in the third column of the first statements rest, and as embracing many statistical facts, possessing in themselves much interest, I have annexed it

Unless some accidental omission or other error has occurred, these two statments will present all the information desired by the resolution. With high respect,

LEVI WOODBURY, Secretary of the Treasury.

To Hon. Rich, M. Johnson, Vice President of the United states, and President of the Senate.

A. A. TEMENT of expenditures of the United States from the year 1921 to the year 1930, inclusive, agreeable to a

Years,	Aggreente am'nt of all expendi- tures, or pay- ments of every kind, from the Treasury.	Aggregate am'nt independent of the psyments on account of the public debt, whether funded or unfunded.	Aggregate am't for permanent and ordinary purposes, ex- cluding pay- ments on ac- count of ob- jects either ex- tenordinary or temporary.*							
1824 1825 1826 1827 1829 1830 1831 1833 1831	\$31,98,588 47 23,585,804 73, 21,103,268 46 22,865,744 64 25,459,479 52 25,044,594 65 20,086,446 12 31,256,809 66 21,277,298 49 24,601,922 44 17,573,114 56	\$15,559,144 71 11,190,459 94 15,062,216 27 12,653,295 65 12,266,040 62 13,229,533 53 14,264,067 90 22,713,755 11 12,455,447 25	87,107,892 05 6,537,671 27 7,059,872 12 7,427,175 78 7,769,294 46 7,769,294 46 7,679,412 56 7,679,412 6 8,682,636 42 8,627,695 77 9,667,797 92 9,157,490 32							

*Such as the public debt, trust famils, indemnities, claims of States for war dealts, or three per cauts on lands sold, occasional donations in mane; to objects in the District of Colombia, or otherwise, survey of the coast, taking the sensus, duties refunded, Ecqbaling Expedition, and materials collected for the gradual improvement of the may, including of all kinds, beings and fortifications, all roads, senalts, breakwises, and in mover cauts in rivers and harbors, arming militia and forts, all persions except those to invalida, add the purchases of tale to lands from Isdians, (Indians Department,) the conocard of Indians and the wars with such other payments as may have been made in those years for property lost' or injuries committed during any thing on account of the Post Office Department.

The expendituries of 1859 are subject to variation, on the settlement of the Transver's accounts for that year, which have not yet reached this office.

TREMENT DEPARTMENT. . Such as the public debt, trust famils, indemnities, clair

TRESURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office May 4, 1810.

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Such other payers lost or hjuras cor celluneous items	Percent of titles	All pensions, ever	and with the period of	Rogels, cumis, bre	Bradged and fortiff	Durable public bit	Children Therproperty	himsernia collector	Kaplasius Expedit	Danies refunded	Thicke Chargeman	Narvey of the con-	Two per cents on	Fires beg cent, or	Chains of States fo	Indemnities	Trust fimile	Public debt	
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have been characters or to	wars .	avalide	Townson with	and iniprovement		II kinds	THEY YELD	uinat impre				The second second	THE RESIDENCE OF			•		į	
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T. L. SMITH, Register.

On motion of Mr. BENTON, the letter of the

Secretary and the tables, were ordered to be printed.

that was, to print an extra number of these papers.

He proposed to give his reasons for the motion.

and for that purpose, asked that the papers should be sent to him, (which was done;) and Mr. B.

went on to say that his object was to spread before

the country, a statement from the full view of all

the Government expenses for a series of years past, going back as far as Mr Monroe's administration;

and thereby enabling every citizen, in every part

of the country, to see the actual, the comparative, and the classified expenditures of the Government for the whole period. This proceeding had became

necessary, Mr B. said, from the systematic efforts some years past, to impress the country with the belief that the expenditures had increased

threefold in the last twelve years-that they had risen from THIRTEEN to THIRTY-NINE millions of dollars; and that enormous increase was the effect of the extravagance, of the corruption and

the incompetency of the Administrations which had succeeded that of Mr Adams and Mr Monroe. These two later Administrations were held up as the models of economy; those of Mr Van Buren

and General Jackson were stigmatized as masters

of extravagance; and tables of figures were so ar-

ranged as to give color to the characters attributed to

each. These systematic efforts-this reiterated as-

sertions made on this floor, of thirteen millions in-

creased to thirty-nine-and the effect which such

statement must have upon the minds of those who

cannot see the purposes for which the money was

expended, appeared to him (Mr B.) to require

ome more formal and authentic refutation than any one individual could give-something more imposing than the speech of a solitary member could

afford. Familiar with the action of the Govern-

ment for twenty years past—coming into the Sen-ate in the time of Mr Monroe—remaining in it ev-

er since-a friend to economy in public and in

private life-and closely scratinizing the expendi

tures of the Government during the whole time-

to have risen in his place, and to have exposed the

delusion of this thirteen and thirty nine million

bogbear; and if he did not do so, it was because, in

the first place, he was disinclined to bandy contra-

dictions on the floor of the Senate; and in the sec-

ond place, because he relied upon the intelligence

of the country to set all right whenever they ob-

(Mr B.) felt himself to be very able at any time

Mr. B. then rose to make another motion, and

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's Office, May 4, 1840,

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以现在产品 中华 東京 西山北美市西美国

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for all pensions, except those of invalids. The thirteenth, and last item, is the sum of \$296,960 trifle to a large amount within a few years

21 for miscellaneous objects, and for properly lost and amounted to \$91,995 for the year 1829. power. to the sum paid on account of the public debt, uoo,
makes close upon twenty-five millions of dollars;
and this, deducted from the aggregate of near the new and large items which had lately grown

esults, actual and comparative, will be. Commencing with the aggregate payments from seen that this sum was reduced to \$25,982,797.

5; and passing to the third, and it would be seen that this latter sum was itself reduced to \$13,525, that this latter sum was itself reduced to \$13,525, that this latter sum was itself reduced to \$13,525, that this latter sum was itself reduced to \$13,525, that the sum of \$735, 570 for bridges and forti
12 The sum of \$735, 570 for bridges and fortinent expenses—an inconceivably small sum for a and permanent, great nation of seventeen millions of souls, covering

13 The sum of this reduction-to show the reasons of the differpursued in explaining the expenditures of the year 1824, and ask for nothing in one case which had tained a view of the facts. This view he had made hinself the instrument of procuring, and the Secretary of the Treasury had now presented it. — not been granted in the other.

; and he could wish every citizen to

itself to go forth, with the Senatorial imupon it, in sufficient numbers to reach consists of moneys recieved in trust for the Chicais cited against us us ruinous extravagence, for troubles are over, and the payments completed for ter of the Union. He wished a large saw Indians, and other Indians, on the sale of their which the Coths should be driven from the Cap- removal of Indians, and purchase of their land be printed; but would not suggest any lands, for which the United States act as their a- itol! number until he had first given to the gent and treasurer. It amounted to near a quarter me view of the papers themselves, and of a million, to wit, \$240,684 for the year 1839; them to be worthy of the most ample but for the three preceding years averaged a mil- jest to the same remarks it had grown up of late, ion, and of the most extensive diffusion and a quarter, and contributed largely to swall and was directed to the good of the States. In them to be worthy of the most ample the expenditures, as they were termed, of 1836, 18- 1824 it was nothing; in 1839 it was \$1,775,914 hen opened the tables, and explained their 37, and 1838. This item had no existence in the In the three preceding years it was, respectively and contents. The first one (marked A) year 1824; so that it become a new charge, appa- in round numbers, \$6,000,000,86,500,000, and \$5, of three columns, and exhibited the ag-and the classified expenditures of the at all, as it was only delivering ever to Indians the out from the year 1824 to 1839, inclu-money which had been received for them, and belonged to them. Yet this item, amounting to nearly ment of the payments annually made four millions in the last four years, is set down to dian lands; and although large, yet the sales of the ing additional land, and inclosing it with fences, or

penditures, and the comparative expenditures, of Jackson's administration, for merchants who had Government. he Government for the whole period which he had been plundered under previous Administrations—whose money, when received, had gone into our the items. It was of recent origin, amounting to not be effected without a large expenditure of more the items. It was of recent origin, amounting to not be effected without a large expenditure of more the items. It was of recent origin, amounting to not be effected without a large expenditure of more the items. It was of recent origin, amounting to not be effected without a large expenditure of more than the items. It was of recent origin, amounting to not be effected without a large expenditure of more than the items. It was of recent origin, amounting to not be effected without a large expenditure of more than the items. the Government for the whole period which he had been plundered under previous Administrationsparative expenses of two of the years, taken from ful owners as their respective rights were ascer- three preceding years. the two contrasted periods referred to, and invoked the attention of the Senate to the results which the comparison would exhibit. He took the first and the last of the years mentioned in the tables—the years 1824 and 1839—and began with the first ten in the first column. This showed the aggregate expenditures for every object for the years let us mark the difference between the present. Three preceding years, taken from the first eighteen heads of extraodinary expended to reach; and now let gentleman of the Opposition gentlemen, constituted so much of the first column. This showed the aggregate expenditures for every object for the year let us mark the difference between the present. Which they now object, and for which they will not vote again at this session?

With this view of the tabular statements Mr.B. 1824, to have been \$31, 858, 538 47—very near times and those of 1824. When, in that year, sum closed the examination of the items of expenditure, thirty-two millions of dollars, said Mr B, and if of near five millions was paid out of the Treasury and stated the results to be a reduction of the 37 threy-two families of deniars, said after the state of hear two states and the states and two states are two states and the states are two st travagance, the corruption, and the wickedness of ernment. No one ever thought of injuring the AdMr. Monroe's administration. Taken by itself, ministration about it. These conceptions have been reduced to 11 millions of dollars: it sunk it from (and indispatable true it is in itself,) and this aggregate of near thirty-two millions is very sufficient | time in the history our country, or perhaps of any | ed to \$12,656,976, and reduced the 26 millions to to effect all this surprise and indignation in the country, the recovery of indemnities from foreign-public mind; but, passing on to the second column ers, and their payment our own citizens, becomes the same process which applies to the year 1824, to see what were the expenditures, independent of a dreadful extravigance—a ruinous waste of money and to every other year, and which is right in it—of the South and West; but where is the man is the public debt, and this large aggregate will be —for which a mad and profligate Administration self; and which must put to flight and to shame all any quarter of the Union that can stand up any

is seen that the actual expenses of the Governs tures for general benefit during the late war. It fold in fifteen years; they have not risen from 18 play the items; they are spread out in the state ment for permanent and ordinary objects, independent of the temporary and extraordinary ones, for verment, and though small in 1839, it had been position; but from, 32 millions to 37 or 39. And the country. I say they will be found, principally this same year, were only \$7, 107, 892 05; being considerable in three preceding years, amounting in less than the one fourth part of the aggregate of that time to about \$230,000; and, of course, less than the one fourth part of the aggregate of that time to about \$230,000; and, of course, less than the one fourth part of the aggregate of that time to about \$230,000; and, of course, less than the one fourth part of the aggregate of that time to about \$230,000; and, of course, less than the one fourth part of the aggregate of that time to about \$230,000; and, of course, less than the one fourth part of the aggregate of that time to about \$230,000; and, of course, less than the one fourth part of the aggregate of that time to about \$230,000; and, of course, less than the one fourth part of the aggregate of that time to about \$230,000; and the aggregate of the agg near thirty-two millions. This looks quite reasonswelling by that much the eggregate expenditures able, and goes far towards relieving Mr Monroe's, of those years, and helping to make up the monadministration from the imputation which a view strong extravagance of which the country heard

for Indian lands and wars, removals of Indian wars, and increase of the army and navy, and other items as and muchious of war, in the defence of the frontiers

North and West, in fortifications, in preparing and marks and increase of the army and navy, and other items as and muchions of war, in the defence of the frontiers

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—a point on which the citizens of a free and rep-resentative. Government should be always well item amounted to \$63,670; and being a debt due a million and a half short of that mark, informed, to attain this fully and satisfactory, let us to the States, is no part of the Government expenpass on to the second table (marked B) and fix our ses. For the three previous years, when the land penditures for 1824, came within five multions of eyes on its first column, under the year 1824, sales were at the largest, and when some of the those of 1839; consequently that, without a de-We shall there find every temperary and extraor-

6. The sixth item to be deducted was nearly alpublic debt. The second is the sum of \$4,891, per centum on the sales of the public lands to make lities to merchants, and other extraordinary expen-286 56, paid to merchants for indomnities under toads to the new States, and applicable to the Combine the treaty with Spain of 1819 by which we assume the proper deductions of the treaty with Spain of 1819 by which we assume the proper deductions of the new States, and applicable to the Combine the treaty with Spain of 1819 by which we assume the proper deductions of payments either temporary or extraordinary in their nature. No one sought to mystify or to impose upon the ignorant. No one thought of palms of the pose upon the ignorant. No one thought of palms of the pose upon the ignorant. No one thought of palms of the pose upon the ignorant. No one thought of palms of the pose upon the ignorant.

8. The survey of the coast was the eighth item or injuries committed, during hostilities with any views to general Jackson's administration it revel-The total of all these items, except the exceeded two thousand dollars per annum; for the ablic debt, is \$8,222,252 66. This total, added years 1836 7 and 8, it amounted to about \$2200

thirty-two millions, leaves a fraction over seven up amoung our Treasury payments. From 1824 mount paid on account of each; and call upon the the most unfounded impressions might be made out the public mind, on which the greatest errors might the ordinary and permanent expenses—during the \$179,304; in the year 1833, if was \$701,000, and which they object? to name the one for which last year of Mr. Monroe's administration. This is for 1836-7, and 8, it amounted to above \$800,000. they did not vote? This is what we do: and I will ertainly a satisfactory result. It exempts the This was a favor, or an act of justice to merchants, tell you, Mr President, what they will do: they Administration of that period from the imputation of extravagance, which the unexplained exhibition of the aggregate expenditures might have drawn of the aggregate expenditures might have drawn. It is no part of the Government expensions of the aggregate expenditures might have drawn the laws. It is no part of the Government expensions of the government expensions of the grant of upon it in the miads of uninformed person. It diture, though, being refunded from the Treasury. They voted for all—they approve all—the country will approve all, except part for pensions and harbors, and of these the Opposition were the lead-

Let us see how the same rule will work when \$714,856 for collecting meterials for the increase the the Administration for extravagant expenditure of the navy. This was an expenditure for the function of the nave of the nave. This was an expenditure for the function of the nave of the propose to give an example; and I take the last one in the table, because it is the last. Let us proceed with this examination, and see what the for the benefit of after years, and of posterity. II Permanent public buildings is another of the

large items of recent expenditure. Formely these the Treasury for all objects. Mr. B. said it would buildings were of perishadle materials, and such be seen at the foot of the first column in the first under the decay of time, or the ravages of fire; table, that they amounted to \$37,126,396 80; for some years past durable materials had been passing to the second column, and it would be selected, and fireproof edifices constructed. The een that this sum was reduced to \$25,982,797 expenditure for this purpose in 1839, was \$1, 218,-

gregate of thirty-seven millions was reduced to 12 The sum of \$735, 570 for bridges and forti-irteen and a half. It was a great reduction; a fications, was the twelfth item which Mr B. pointed reduction of nearly two-thirds from the aggregate out for deduction, being both of them expenditures mount paid out ; and left from the proper expen- for the benefit of posterity ; the expenditure extra es of the Government-its ordinary and perma- ordinary and temporary, but the benefit general

13 The sum of \$1, 491, 600 for the improvean immense extent of territory, and acting a part ment of rivers, harbors, and roads, exclusive of the among the great powers of the world. To trace Cumberland road, was another expenditur of the same character. In 1824, it was but \$56, 955, but

appear in every paper that was a friend to faired aling—that wished to give cornation to its readers. He hoped it would all such papers; but that was not suffice newspaper publications were not suffice. Treasury notes which we had issued to supply the place of our misplaced revenue. This item being the Senate; and therefore, he wished the one made by the less contact and therefore, he wished the contact and the conta

It is appartenant to the purchase of the In-

penditure, said Mr B. and the amount expended for each; and now let gentleman of the Opposi-

found to be reduced more than one half: it sinks must be thrust from power!

15. 330, 144 71. This is a heavy deduction; but it is not all. Passing on to the third column, and 50 for claims of States on account of expenditures have not increased threeof the aggregate expenditure for the year would so much.

In the subjected it. But, to make it entirely satisfactory, and to enable every citizen to understand the important point of the Government expenditures.

The item grows out of the three per centum a sum 11 1-2 millions short of what gentlemen profund to the new States by compact, as a consideration, and in a neest inadequate one it is, for not all say that 15 millions would be an economical

dinary object, and the amount paid on account of it, the deduction of which reduced an aggregate of near thirty-two militions. We shall there find the explanation of the difference between the first and third columns.

The first item is the sum of \$16°568, 393 76. paid on account of the principal and interest of the hied to the former. It was \$198,530 for the two ments on account of the public debt, and for indem-

fourth is \$47,714.53 for the three per centum to a payment of a debt converted into wasteful extra-the new States on the lands sold within their limits.

The fifth is \$17,000 on account of the two per 7. Donations of money to, or payments on acas the expenses of the country. All that has been reserved for the present times; it has been reservcentum to the Cumberland road. The fifth is \$4,- count of, the Destrict of Columbia, was the seven- ed for our day; and may have been attended for ceived! 373 19 for the survey of the coast. The sixth is the item of deducation which Mr B. mentioned. It is while with the ephemeral success which crowns \$423,342 46 for collecting materials for the grad-amounted to \$126,374 for the year 1839. It was ual increase of the may, and the improvement of a new item in the list of Government payments, upon the ignorant. But the day for their deluson the navy yards. The seventh is \$180,309 67 for having no existence in 1821, nor until the year has gone by. The classified tables, now presentas gone by. The classified tables, now presentdurable public buildings. The eight is \$429,972, 1832. After that time it had been annual, and as ed, will teach every citizen, and will clear up every prevented. Let any one look to the bills which 04 for bridges and fortifications. The ninth it high as \$313,000 in one year, to wit, 1833, and doubt. They will enable every citizen to see every \$56,955 99 for roads, canals, and breakwaters- for the year 1836, '7 and '8 amounted to near item of expenditure—to judge it himself—and to and improvements in rivers and harbors, exceps \$440,000. It was a grainity to the District, which demand of the Opposition gentlemen, if they did the Cumberland road, which was stated by itself. had no political rights; and it was grainity when The tenth is \$171,155 43 for providing arms for had no other object than to relieve it from burthens to it? Taking the extraordinary items as they rise, the militia of the United States, and for arming improvidently contracted; yet received the usual and beginning with the first, the sum of eleven the fortireations. The eleventh is \$1,267,668 41, character of corrupt extravegable. and can it be demanded if that payment was not twelfth is \$429,-987 90 for purchasing land from which Mr B. explained. It was a temporary and right? and so on through the whole list amount-ladian, and paying for Indian depredations. The extraordinary object, which had grown up from a jug to twelve and a half millions. The ordinary and permanent expenses, amounting to thirteen and that sum is a million and a half within the mark of acritorious economy. It is on the extmordinaries it is on the difference between thirteen and a half and thirty-seven millions—that the attack is made; and now we produce these extraordinaries. We give a list of them, item by item, with the a-be understood by others. It was a point at whigh which they object? to name the one for which propogated. Yet it was a point on which correct new let us apply the test of the same examination to prove the hostility of the Administration to some year of the present Administration, now merchants!

10. A tenth item to be deducted was the sum of providing advocates. And thus these gentlemen of the much money was raised, for what purpose, an advocates. Opposition are presented in the extraordinary light how expended. They could not be teo jealens of going abroad to make a general denunciation of the misapplication of the public moneys: the

> General Jackson, were ready for a comparison with any that preceded them. Aggregates against aggregates, or items they were ready, for the com-parison. If any one shall say that the expenses present a full, plain, and authentic statement of the of the Government were thirty seven millions in public expenditures; such as every citizen can se-1839, or thirty-nine millions in 1838, we answer and comprehend. The that this is only five or seven millions more than Our adversaries present an aggregate-rush at the that aggregate of 1824; that the aggregate was then thirty-two millions, and the increase is only in proportion to the increase of the country. If desaid that sixteen millions must be deducted from the aggregate of 1824 for payments to the public debt, and eight millions more for indemnities and other extraordinaries, we answer that eleven millions must be deducted from the aggregate of 1939 for redemption of Treasury notes, and twelve and a half millions more for Indian wars, treaties, and removals, and a dozen other extraordinaries. brings the thirty-seven down to thirteen & a half ; and at that point complaint crasses.
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> Mr. B. said that the tables which were presented

cure between the first and the third columns, Mr took a reart then which would have known no treated every Administration alike. Beginning in would follow the same process which he had a treat then which would have known to bounds had it not been for the Maysville veto.

14 Providing arms for the militia of the States strong the term of Mr. Monroe, they can down the same process which had bounds had it not been for the militia of the States strong the term of Mr. Adoms, and the two terms of General Jackson, and the three years which had thrown to the swine; that the only way to govern the militia of the States and cannon for the forts is another expediture for furture times and for posterity. It amounted to elapsed under Mr. Van Buren. All were treated every Administration ande. Treated every Administration and Expenses. The treated every Administration and Expenses and Expense

1. The first item to be deducted from the thiry- \$474, 906 for 1839, and averaged above half a slike. The same rule was applied to the expen see; and he could wish every citizen to picture in his own hand, that he might ate it at his own fireside, and at his fall He could wish every citizen to passes a paid in redemption of Treasury notes; and these this report, now received from the Secre, at Treasury notes were so much debt immerced to supposes so one of these authentic copies, and insting his action to impossible; and, limiting his action to impossible; and, limiting his action to impossible; and, limiting his action to every quarter of the Union. He knew every quarter of the Union. He knew for it was very short,) and he hoped that appear in every paper that was a friend to seven million aggregate was the sum of \$11,146, millions a year for each of the three preceding ditures under each one. The aggregate was given 17. Removal of Indians and their wars was another item nearly connected with the last, and sub-

Mr. B. demanded who ever deemed it an ex pense of the Government, when Mr. Jefferso purchased Louisiana at fifteen millions of dollars And who could think of charging as an expense the large sums which had been lately paid, in extin made by a prodent and thrifty farmer in purchas tailed statement of the payments annually made four manors in the last four years, is set down to jects, including the public debt, for the same perisod. The second table was explanatory of the third of the first one; and the two taken tagether, would enable every citizen to see the actual expenses of the er, would enable every citizen to see the actual expenses of the commons a time ast four years, is set down to four manors in the last four years, is set down to four manors in the last four years, is set down to four manors in the last four years, is set down to four manors in the last four years, is set down to four manors in the last four years, is set down to four manors in the last four years, is set down to four manors in the last four years, is set down to four manors in the last four years, is set down to four manors in the last four years, is set down to four manors in the last four years, is set down to four manors in the last four years, is set down to four manors in the last four years, is set down to four manors in the last four years, is set down to four manors in the last four years, is set down to four manors in the last four years, is set down to four manors in the last four years, is set down to four manors in the last four years, is set down to four manors in the last four years, is set down to four manors in the last four manors it.

13, And finally, Mr B. neted the sum of 232,—

14, And finally, Mr B. neted the sum of 232,—

15, And finally, Mr B. neted the sum of 232,—

16, And finally, Mr B. neted the sum of 232,—

17, 552 27, for indentities—the acquisition of their lands; and annorm in the last four manors in on's administration, and was beneficial both to th on the Administration for this expenditure !-Who wants these Indians back?

That the expenses of the Government had in-creased in the last twelve or fifteen years, Mr. B aid was just as certainly true as it was natural to have been expected. The country itself h increased in that time : several new States had peen admitted into the Union, and several nev Perritories had been created. An additional in Territories had been created. petes had been given to the public defences in the nerease of the army and navy, wars with sever Indian tribes had intervened, vast perchases of te dian lands had been effected, whole tribes, may whole nations of Indians, had been removed, as removed to vast distance, and at a vast expens This latter expenditure was chiefly for the benef condemn it?

Sir, I admit an increased expenditure; and, fi from concealing, I exhibit and proclaim it. I dis in Indian wars, in the defence of the frentier partment, in permanent and durable fire proof pulhe buildings, and in assuming the foreign debt, and making other expenditures for the District of Co-lumbia. In these branches of the service will the increases be principally found, and I supported expenditure: Very well? here is 13-1-2; which is a million and a half short of that mark.

The authentic tables show that the aggregate expenditures for 1824, came within five millions of those of 1839; consequently that, without a deduction for extraordinary expenditures, the charge strion supported all that I that I that I did, and these besides

> for the guardians of these Indians: they seeme to make political alliance with them, dians became parties to our polities: the opposi these Indians; until it required a military force t compel them to comply with treasies which gay them millions more than they ought to have re

The opposition not only voted for all the in erenses, and caused some of them to be argmented, but they attempted many enormous expend tures which the Democratic members opposed an vere rejected, either in the Senate or in the Hous of Representatives; let any one look to the number of these bills, and the tens of millions, in the aggregate, with which they were freighted, and then say what the expenses would have been if the Opposition had been in power. One of these hil lone, the French spoliation bill, was for five mill ions of dollars; others were for vast sums, especially the harber bills; They were rejected by the votes of Democratic members; and if they had not been, if they had passed, they would have that sum is a million and a half within the park of would have been charged upon us as reckless wasteful, horrible extravagance.

Mr. B. said that the financial statements were information should be disseminated, on which ev ery citizen should be informed, which every or should make it his business to understand. Ecor Administration for extravagant expenditure; could not scrutinize too closely the public account Trensury, and in what I have said upon them, to Mr. B. said that this Administration, and that of present the difficult subject of our finances in control discussion, were ready for a comparison plain, obvious, and intelligible form. My object has been to elucidate, and not to mystify-to en

or from aggregates and going into items, it is capacity of my countrymen. I have confidence it in their capacity for self-government: in their capacity for self-government: in their regate of 1824 for payments to the public moral and intellectual capacity for governing them selves—for sustaining and earrying on the fram of Government which our ancestors provided for us. I believe that my fellow citizens possess the

requisite qualities for self-government-judgmen to understand-virtue to choose-and patiotism to sustain-the principles and the measures which are best for themselves. I do not believe in the wenny hieal idea, that the people are ignorant, venal, factions; that they have no enlightened tiews of men or measures; that reason, truth